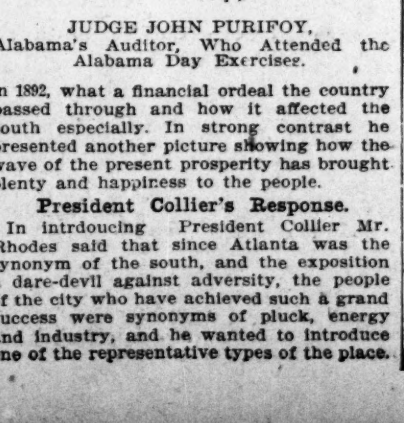
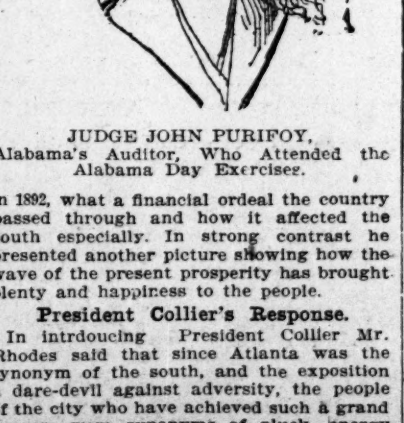




Innes's famous New York band will
at the exposition on Monday, the 21st
stant. The band will remain here
weeks and will be succeeded by Sousa's
band.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma



THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., October 12, 1895.



The Constitution's Headquarters at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends on the north side of the grounds. It is located in front of the pretty grove of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace stairway that leads from the government building to the exposition grounds. It is a building of the most modern and substantial, and will give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 2147.

The Convention City.

The number of conventions that have recently been held in Atlanta, and that are to be held here in the near future, warrant us in bestowing a new name on the flourishing city. Atlanta has been called the Gate City, the Cracker City, the capital of the Piedmont region, and now it will have to be known as the Convention City.

The list of these conventions is an imposing one, so much so that we doubt if any other city in the country has ever had the good fortune to duplicate it. Moreover, the list comprises some of the most important bodies that have ever assembled in this country.

The significance of this lies in the fact that it shows that the eyes of all the prominent people in the republic are turned toward Atlanta; that the history of the city, unique in the annals of American municipalities, has attracted the attention and admiration of the whole country.

It was in Atlanta that the democratic party of the south was revived and reorganized. It was in Atlanta that the lines of sectionalism and political prejudice were blotted out. It was in Atlanta that the old south, buckling down to new duties and responsibilities, came to be called the new south. It was Atlanta that gave to the nation that extraordinary and unique missionary of peace, Henry W. Grady. And it was the eloquence of Grady that carried messages of good will and fraternity from Atlanta and the south to the people of the north.

The people heard him and paused. He bore a message from Atlanta and the south and the whole country listened, caught by the matchless music of his tongue and by the fervor of his appeals.

Atlanta has again caught the eye of the nation with the great exposition, which has been viewed and approved by thousands who know how much energy and enterprise go to the building up of such a vast affair as that which now crowds Piedmont park.

It is natural therefore that the most important conventions—not political—that have been or will be held in the country should come to Atlanta. The members of those bodies will thus have an opportunity of transacting the business demanded by the organizations which they represent, and of seeing the most interesting city in the republic.

A Home Question.

The Wilmington Messenger asks the following questions:

If one family in North Carolina—the Holts—find it to their interest to engage very largely in cotton milling, owning no less than sixteen mills, and grow rich, why cannot a town of the size of Wilmington,

with many and great advantages, also have sixteen or more mills? If it pays in Alabama and Mecklenburg and Richmond and Cabarrus and other counties to have many cotton factories, why will it not pay in the chief commercial town with advantages not less than those elsewhere? It is pleasant to know that sixteen cotton mills are in course of construction in this state.

If North Carolina finds it so profitable to engage in cotton manufacturing, why will it not pay Georgia to put more of her capital and enterprise into this industry? Cotton mills have always yielded fine dividends in this state, and it is strange that we do not build more of them. North Carolina's example is a good one to follow.

The Views of Leading Bankers.

The Independent, of New York, a religious, literary and semi-political weekly, has in its current number a symposium on the money question. It prints articles in favor of the single gold standard by DeWitt Warner, Edward Atkinson and others, while the argument in favor of bimetalism is presented by William P. St. John, General Francis A. Walker and President E. B. Andrews.

The most interesting, as well as the most satisfactory, of these articles, is that contributed by Mr. William P. St. John. This is partly, but not wholly, due to the fact that Mr. St. John is one of the most successful bankers in New York, being president of the Mercantile National bank. It is, of course, an interesting fact that the president of a national bank in New York city should have adopted conclusions as to the relations between his business and the operations of the single gold standard; but apart from the single gold standard, Mr. St. John is one of the few men engaged in banking in New York city who have made an exhaustive investigation of the money question. He is one of the few men in the country who have approached the question from both the practical and the ideal side. In other words, he is both a man of affairs and an earnest student, and for that reason his matured conclusions are of more importance than those of a man who is merely a student and is not familiar with the practical affairs of banking.

The opening sentences of Mr. St. John's paper give a cue to the conclusions he has reached in his investigations. "Money is the creation of law," he then goes on to show that British law confers upon the possessor of a troy ounce of gold eleven-twelfths from a title to £3 17s 9d of English money on demand; or he may command £3 17s 10½d if he will await the convenience of the mint. The law of the United States gives the possessor of gold nine-tenths fine a title to money at the rate of \$1 for every 25.8 grains, and similar laws prevail in Europe. The following significant paragraph coming from the pen of one of the leading bankers of the metropolis is certainly worth considering, to say the least, by those who have only a superficial knowledge of the money question:

The happy achievement predicted for ideal bimetalism would depend for its certainty on the one indispensable fact of history, to wit: that the world has never been afflicted with too much gold and silver money. The excess of the supply of gold and silver money, on the one hand, and the lack of it, on the other, would be without employment, except as money. This excess would be effectively money without the coining of it at all, and the United States offered unlimited coinage for silver into our present standard silver dollar, while continuing our offer of unlimited coinage for gold at 25.8 grains standard to the world at large, safety would be secured into the money of the United States for as long as the amount of silver seeking the same was deficient of the aggregate of the money which our people, domestically, could profitably use.

Now, here is the opinion of an expert who not only has a practical knowledge of banking, but who has been engaged for a dozen years in studying the money question from the standpoint of the world's greatest economists. The views of such a man ought to have weight with those who have not had President St. John's opportunities for studying both sides of the money question. He thus concludes an article which we regret we have not room for:

My research of the experience of France, of the experience of the United States, of the influence of these experiences on the law of the United States, I very firmly believe that, at least for several years to come, the aggregate sum of silver that the outside world would spare us would be with the world's market price of each; that, for so long, a dollar's worth of silver would be the gold in a full-weight gold dollar, and a dollar's worth of silver would be the silver in a full-weight silver dollar. Hence at least for years, the achievement would be the concurrent circulation of gold and silver money in the United States.

This is the deliberate conclusion of one of New York's leading bankers. That it is an unselfish and impartial conclusion who can doubt?

The Administration and Cuba.

The attorney general of the United States speaks for the administration in his recent reply to an inquiring citizen who is evidently a sympathizer with Cuba.

According to this mouthpiece of the administration, it is our duty, as between Cuba and Spain, to be neutral in word and in deed. There is no law to prevent us from speaking our sentiments singly or together, but the attorney general thinks that it would be in the highest degree discourteous to Spain to hold public meetings in the interests of Cuba, and that such conduct would embarrass the government in carrying out its treaty obligations.

The meetings will continue all the same. It is an American custom to speak out in favor of the oppressed of all lands. In former years our people have held hundreds of meetings to sympathize with the Greeks, the Hungarians,

the Irish, the Canadians and many other nations struggling for freedom. Liberty will not be muzzled now. Those of our people who think that Cuba should be free will say so privately and publicly. If our freedom of speech and love of liberty hampers the administration, then so much the worse for the administration.

Plenty of Room at Reasonable Rates.

An esteemed correspondent suggests that the Atlanta papers have said so much about the importance of fair and reasonable rates during the exposition that outsiders have jumped to the conclusion that the charges here are exorbitant.

Our friends at a distance could not make a bigger mistake. Within the past few months many new hotels, boarding houses and lodging houses have been taking boarders and renting rooms, and there is so much competition among them that our visitors can get accommodations for as reasonable rates as prevail in other cities.

People can come to Atlanta and stay a few days or weeks, and make their sojourn cost just what they please. The rates given by the bureau of public comfort and advertised in The Constitution show that board and lodging can be had here for the same old rates. If our visitors want to pay more they can go to a few high-priced places. They can take their choice.

Atlanta at all times has ample hotel and boarding house accommodations, and this year she has quadrupled them. She can entertain 100,000 strangers, and it is ridiculous to say that, with so much house room and so many people anxious to turn an honest penny, extortion stands any chance. We invite anybody who has any curiosity on the subject to investigate the matter.

Rural Free Mail Service.

In a recent article in the North American Review Mr. John W. Stahl makes an argument in favor of the free delivery of mail to people living in the rural districts.

Mr. Stahl denies the statement that the farmers care very little about the free delivery and collection of their mail, and cites the resolutions unanimously passed by many large conventions of farmers, fruit growers, dairymen and stockmen in all parts of the country. He also shows that Postmaster General Wanamaker's report on the free collection and delivery of mail matter in a few small villages was misleading in its unfavorable summary of results.

Out in the country the farmers are too busy to go to the postoffice every day. Yet their postal facilities are no better than they were in the days of President Washington. Cities and towns have been favored with free delivery, money order offices, etc., but the country people have to get along with the same system which they had more than a century ago. It is not just to single out the country people as a distinct class to be denied the postal privileges given the inhabitants of cities and towns. Those who enjoy free mail delivery in a city get that special privilege simply on account of their place of residence. So it will be seen that the government discriminates in favor of cities and against the country.

It is claimed that free rural mail delivery will be a heavy extra expense, but as it has not been tried in the United States, nobody knows whether it would be expensive or not. The chances are that with better facilities there would be more mail sent and the revenue of the postoffice department would increase. Thousands of farmers would take daily papers if they could get them delivered at their homes. In this age farmers want to read the daily market reports in order to know when to hold and when to sell their crops.

The farmers in France, Switzerland, Italy and Great Britain receive a free delivery of their daily mail, and if the system works well in those countries it is fair to suppose that it would work well here. It should be tried.

Concerning Metropolitan Newspapers.

For some years we have closely watched the leading newspapers of the country, studying their strong points, and wondering why they are so slow to remedy some of their most evident defects.

We believe that symmetry and just proportion are as necessary to a newspaper as they are to a statue, a building or any work of art. A newspaper may be symmetrical in shape, and its mechanical makeup may be artistic, but unless its pages show the proper distribution and proportion of its various departments it will still be defective. When a paper gives too much editorial and too little news service, and when it has a full news service and only a few lines of editorial the effect is unsatisfactory.

Our metropolitan dailies understand some of the principles of symmetry and proportion, but they fail to apply them all the time. Perhaps their most glaring defect is the prominence and space which they give to local news, especially in New York. When a New York newspaper fills three-fourths of its space with city matters, and devotes the remaining one-fourth to editorials and foreign and domestic news and miscellany it seems to think that it has done its full duty. One or two of the metropolitan papers make foreign news their bad when they go beyond their local limits. They will have pages of specials from Cuba, Japan and Europe, but they will ignore important events in the leading states of the union. During the past twenty years they have printed volumes about Africa, while they never give any South American news unless there is a revolution going on. The newspapers have hardly given us a hint of the wonderful progress of the South American republics in the past generation, but they have kept pace with Africa.

Why is this? It is a hard question to answer, but we all know that many big newspapers have these defects. They treat the southern states very much as they treat South America. They publish stories of crime and violence and say little about our material progress. Take, for instance, a recent notable event at our exposition. Our Liberty bell holiday was a memorable occasion, and it was one of even more than national importance. The mayor and council of Philadelphia accompanied the bell, and the governor of Georgia was one of the speakers. Both Mayor Wessick and the governor in their speeches touched upon a subject of international importance—the independence of Cuba—and their speeches, with 50,000 people on the ground, were made at an exposition which is participated in by our government and the governments of several Spanish-American countries. Yet very few of the big dailies north and west paid any attention to the matter. The Philadelphia Press and The Chicago Times-Herald were notable exceptions, but their contemporaries devoted only a few lines to the incident or ignored it altogether.

The newspapers which had little or nothing to say about our Liberty bell day ovation had many columns devoted to local and foreign news and sensational stories of crime. They minimized the occurrences of the day in their own cities. This is not a symmetrical and rightly proportioned presentation of the news.

We have noted the fact that some of the daily papers in the smaller cities have a better appreciation of these points than the big dailies in the largest cities. The New York papers are the worst offenders. They are almost purely local, and their outside news is mainly foreign. In small cities, like Springfield, Mass., we occasionally find dailies which give all the important news and do not give local subjects undue prominence. The newspaper which is devoted to local and foreign news, to the exclusion of the important events occurring in other sections of its own country, is only half a newspaper, no matter how interesting its columns may be to a certain class. The journalist who misses or barely touches an event of national significance at the most remarkable international exposition of our day is only half a journalist, no matter how admirable his management may be in some lines.

To sum up the whole business, our metropolitan newspapers need a more symmetrical news service. They are in danger of making fads of certain lines of news to the neglect of others.

The Real Meaning.

The real meaning of the term "sound" money as employed by the agents of Wall street and the money power is beginning to crop out. Indeed, in some quarters there has never been any effort to conceal the real meaning of the term, but the southern cuckoos have all along maintained that it means a dollar which shall be the result of international bimetalism. Under these circumstances the following from The New York Journal of Commerce will make interesting reading for the honest voters of Georgia and the south:

One of the gratifying features of the popular discussion of the money question, from the standpoint of the sound money men, is the fact that the popular opinion in regard to the monetary standard, it may perhaps be doubted whether the national convention of either party will be courageous and frank enough to declare for the gold standard, but the process of popular education before next summer may make possible even this result. The more intelligent elements of popular opinion are coming to the belief in the possibility of an international bimetallic agreement have definitely abandoned any such conception during the past few months. The president-elect, and his supporters in the southwest have been cautious about defining their exact interpretation of "sound" money for fear of offending the silver extremists. They have absorbed for years the stock arguments of the silver extremists, but they are likely to be more outspoken now that the question is coming to be understood by intelligent voters.

There you have it straight and cool. The Washington correspondent of The Journal of Commerce is an intimate friend of Secretary Carlisle, and has his information direct from headquarters. When, therefore, he says that "the president and some of his supporters in the southwest have been cautious about defining their exact interpretation of 'sound' money for fear of offending the silver extremists," it is a fair statement of the situation. "They are likely to be more outspoken now that the situation is coming to be understood by intelligent voters."

Even so; but we think the intelligent voters of the southwest, and indeed of the whole country, have long ago discovered that the term "sound" money is a cloak for the single gold standard.

Governor Clarke's Opportunity.

At present all the indications point to an effort on the part of the Florida Athletic Club to have the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight take place at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

It is announced in the newspapers that there will be three days fighting at Hot Springs between the leading pugilists of America. The mayor is said to be in favor of the fight, and it is understood that under the Arkansas law the penalty for each fighter is a money fine ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500.

Governor Clarke has not yet shown any disposition to resort to Jacksonian measures. He is quoted as saying that he will not call a special session of the legislature. He will trust to the local officers, and if they fail to do their duty he will go to the limit of his authority to prevent the fight, though he doubts whether he should step in unless the local officers complain that they are obstructed in the discharge of their duty. In an interview, he said:

So they have decided to have the fight in Arkansas, have they? And they are going to fight three days, are they? Well, I suppose the authorities at Hot Springs know their duty, and I believe they will do it. I am not going to do their duty the same as I or any other official. If they find that the law is violated and are unable to enforce it, I suppose they will call on me as governor for assistance. If they do, I will be compelled to render all assistance in my power to help them out of their trouble, as the law directs me to do.

The people have an impression that the governor has the power to prevent the fight, which is not the case. The local authorities of Garland county alone have jurisdiction over the fight, and the residents of the county have the right to elect a jury, but that would make no difference with

me, if there was any law to warrant interference on my part in stopping it. We hope that the governor has been misrepresented. Now is his chance to display some of Governor Culberson's backbone, if he has it. It is his duty to speak out positively and put the athletic club upon notice that the fight will be prevented at any cost. If the governor can prevent it without calling the legislature together, so much the better, but he should see to it that it does not occur.

Governor Culberson went to work in the right way. Believing that the existing law did not completely cover the case, he called a special session of the legislature, and in a few hours it was settled that the fight could not occur in Texas. His course in the matter is supported by the enlightened public opinion of the country, and Texas took a long step forward.

The entire south is interested in this matter. It would reflect disgrace upon our section to have it said that the prize fighters are barred out of every corner of the continent except a popular resort in one of the southern states. Arkansas cannot afford to permit this barbarous exhibition within her borders. It should be promptly and vigorously nipped in the bud, and we are confident that the governor can stop it if he will act with the decision and the vigor of the young governor of Texas. Let him remember that this is an important test case. Civilization is on trial in Arkansas.

The ex-private secretary ought to write a novel entitled, "A Man and a Cabinet Officer."

Sackville got the sack, and now he has tried to open the bag.

It is stated in private circles that Mr. Whitney has rented three typewriting machines.

Mr. Harrison will have an opportunity to make several visits to New York before the campaign opens.

Vice President Stevenson will make some speech in the Ohio campaign. He will thus have an opportunity to answer Joe Blackburn's questions.

General Hardin's campaign seems to be getting along better than the goldbugs.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Editor Kohlsaat has just purchased the six-story Partridge building, on State street, for \$75,000. He bought it for an average of \$12.50 per foot. The highest real estate deal in Chicago in many months.

Grace Hawthorne, the famous English actress-manager, who has been a great globe trotter, remarks that the absence of either morality or immorality in Japan is a source of the perfect happiness of the Japanese.

At the beginning of the month of August Faleys' Case, son of John Casey, of Bridgeport, Conn., was exactly five feet high and weighed 120 pounds. There came an unusually hot spell and Faleys began to grow. In a few weeks his father was compelled to buy a larger bedstead for him. It was followed shortly afterwards by another and still larger one. The boy grew up in a few weeks as fast as they could be made for him. His shirt had assumed enormous proportions, and a hat lasted him only ten days. His father became alarmed and called in the doctors. They were interested in the case, and pronounced it absolutely unique, but could do nothing for him; and Faleys is still growing. His present stature is six feet six inches, and he weighs 250 pounds. That is to say, he has gained thirty inches in height and forty-eight pounds in weight in two months, and the end is not yet.

OF INTEREST TO GEORGIANS.

Here is a Georgia product which seems to have been overlooked in the making of the great southern exposition. The Dublonga Signal calls attention to the omission, saying:

We notice that the managers of the exposition have nearly every conceivable thing on exhibition in Atlanta except a blockade distillery. This important industry should not be overlooked. They should send up and get one of the boys and have him put up a small still on a suitable place on the grounds. It would cost but a cent or two to a majority to see one of the managers of the exposition to have a blockade distillery put up on the grounds. It would cost but a cent or two to a majority to see one of the managers of the exposition to have a blockade distillery put up on the grounds. It would cost but a cent or two to a majority to see one of the managers of the exposition to have a blockade distillery put up on the grounds.

The Blackhearts Times finds a matrimonial entanglement that might be utilized as the basis for a melodrama if given the accessories of scenery with some specialties thrown in.

John Ryan, who has been on a journey to the west, returned last Saturday morning accompanied by his wife, says the Times. "I was on the way to town rambling about until Saturday afternoon when they were overtaken by a storm. It is quite a little history coming with Ryan's life since he became a citizen of our state and country. He had not been here a great while until it was rumored that Mr. Ryan had been separated from his wife, and had become the spouse of another man. She and her husband No. 2 remained in the west, but furnished Mr. Ryan with money to live on. At the fall term of Pierce's superior court, 1895, Mr. Ryan obtained a divorce from his first wife, and we understand that he has obtained one verdict, when the report came that his wife had been separated from him. The suit was stopped. In due course of time Mr. Ryan disposed of his property and went west for his wife. Now we want to know, is a man and woman live together lawfully when one of them is half divorced without marrying?"

A gold standard man said to a Meriwether farmer last week: "I see you are getting 8 cents for your cotton; I hope you are willing to admit that Mr. Cleveland was right in his financial policy." The old farmer cut his eye at the gold standard man and replied: "If mere talk of free silver has run cotton to 8 cents, don't you see that free coinage itself cotton would be selling at double its present price?"

Walter Coleman has found a young lady who recently visited the exposition and took in the Dahomey village and who will

It is a fact that The Atlanta Daily Constitution during the next ninety days will be a larger and a greater paper than it has ever been before. During that time it will print over 8,000 Columns,

containing the news from all parts of the world. There is not a city in the universe from which the wires are not freighted with news for The Constitution.

The period to be covered by this three months will be fruitful in history-making. The Next Presidency, involving so much of moment to the citizen, will be largely determined by the opening days of congress, which begins its session in December. In that congress republicanism will attack democracy, and democracy will be attacked from within by the goldbug conspirators who threaten to lay the party at the feet of republicanism with its force bill and sectional legislation.

The Fall Elections, involving already taken shape, and from New York to Kentucky the lines have been drawn between states' rights and centralism.

Cuba's Fight for Freedom will be emphasized by American recognition of her belligerent rights. The question as to whether the island will be crushed by Spain, become annexed either to the United States or to Mexico, or be recognized as an independent republic, will challenge the attention of all intelligent men.

The Georgia Legislature will assemble this month. It will be called upon to deal with the prohibition question, to establish a state reformatory for juveniles, handle the leasing of convicts, and to legislate upon other matters of interest to every citizen. The debates will appear in extenso in The Constitution, which recognizes the fact that every citizen should be kept informed of what is going on.

The Great Exposition will be fruitful of themes every day which must prove of interest to the people all over the union. If you would keep abreast of all these subjects, fortify yourself in time by subscribing for the balance of the year, which will cost you

Only \$1.75.

now write an article on "How to Dress on \$2 a Year."

The Georgia Cracker thinks there is no way, according to Tom Watson, to prove that there is a clean election in the tenth district but to give him the office.

The horrible possibility had not suggested itself to any man. That such a possibility exists is evidenced by this, from The American Times-Recorder: "If the bloomer becomes a fixture it is feared that the bow-legged girl will become a standard reality instead of a vain dream as now."

The cuckoos who are grooming Grover Cleveland for a third term evidently do not understand the spirit of the people of this nation, suggests The LaGrange Graphic. They are opposed unalterably to a third term for anybody in general and Grover Cleveland in particular. If there ever was anybody who should be thus honored, it is not a man who has betrayed the party which elected him.

"There ought to be a law passed making it a misdemeanor for editors to fight a duel with anything but 'shooting sticks,' remarks Legislator Cain in The Chattahoochee News.

A law doesn't seem to be necessary. The Brunswick Times-Advertiser says that the action of Governor Johnson in allowing the Gate City Guard to carry arms pending a decision as to the legal rights of the company is causing a good deal of dissatisfaction among the ranks and several companies have indicated a purpose to withdraw from the state service when their present enlistment expires. The Times-Advertiser comments on the situation in this way:

"There is no question but that there should be perfect uniformity of military regulation in the state. Ardent sympathy with the militia has long been shown by us that the best results may not be attained under the present law, embarrassed as it is with the interference of the legislature to its decent support. Viewing the matter thus we believe state tolerance of citizen soldiery as independent organizations is better than the present law of enforced militia. As a social element, with rights of property acquisition, and under emphatic bonds of respectability, the state could have an abundant reserve police force to its decent support. Viewing the matter thus we believe state tolerance of citizen soldiery as independent organizations is better than the present law of enforced militia. As a social element, with rights of property acquisition, and under emphatic bonds of respectability, the state could have an abundant reserve police force to its decent support.

The editor of The Decatur Record will have to make the detour in coming to Atlanta in the future. The decatur street will be too warm for him, and all on account of his remark that "it would take the whole Atlanta detective department, we believe, to catch a one-legged man in a cemetery."

The Griffin News looks at it this way: "No intelligent man complains of the 'dumping' of the silver of the world into this country. Foreigners are not in the dumping business, but if foreign silver should come over here on our wheat, cotton, pork, beef, iron and steel it would not hurt us much, would it? If all the silver in the world, available for money, \$2,000,000,000, were dumped into the United States it would not pay the railroad debts of this country, which amounts to \$5,000,000,000."

What exquisite irony is the remark of Legislator Cain, of Chattahoochee, that "it would take a pity to injure the morals of Hot Springs by a silver fight."

It took a Georgia boy to knock out both the head and mid-weight champions in one round. Come to the exposition! From The Chicago Record.

It is Mr. Henry Labouchere who now makes the suggestion that if American helmsmen find titles indispensable the United States government might be doing wisely to create a home supply of titles to fill the demand. Mr. Labouchere: "The mania for titles is inherent in the Anglo-Saxon it is vain to contend against. But the matter is somewhat serious to the United States. That country must be a greaser through the accumulations of its wealth crossing the Atlantic. If this continues the United States will do well to manufacture the coveted article at home. However, the government need not take action in this matter. To carry out the policy of heavy drafts might be overlooked and the parents of any child might be allowed to buy her a title, say for \$1,000,000."

There does not seem to be any real reason, however, why the government need take action in this matter. To carry out the policy of heavy drafts might be overlooked and the parents of any child might be allowed to buy her a title, say for \$1,000,000.

Better still, pass an act of congress creating every American boy from the time of his birth an earl and every girl a duchess. With something over \$5,000,000,000 and duchesses in the country what would care go abroad for titles henceforth?

SELF DEFENSE ONLY

Policemen Ordered Not to Use Their Pistols Recklessly.

CONNOLLY ISSUES AN ORDER

Shoot Only in Self-Defense or in Cases of Violent Resistance.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON READS THE RULE

The Recent Killing Has Stirred Up the Department Greatly—Reckless Shooting Must Stop.

Chairman Johnson, of the police board, got out his little black leather-bound book of rules and regulations of the police department yesterday, and after reading up on the contents therein referring to the right of policemen to fire their pistols at fleeing criminals, decided that some steps should be taken in the light of Wednesday night's tragedy.

He concluded that the members of the police force should not use their weapons except in case of necessity and during the day no communication that belief to Chief Connolly, with directions that the police should be cautioned accordingly.

At the 4 o'clock change of watches yesterday afternoon the rules of the department on the subject were read to the force by Chief of Detectives Wright, acting in the absence of Chief Connolly. Mr. Johnson was present, and he acquiesced in the remarks of Chief Wright, cautioning the police as to when to use their weapons. The first rule read by Captain Wright was that relating to the use of policemen's clubs or batons. The rule says that a policeman may use his club or baton when he is assaulted in a violent manner by one or more persons of superior physical strength to himself, and then only to protect himself from injury. The rule says that a good, manly policeman will not lose his temper, maltreat or strike a prisoner without he is himself first struck, and in danger of being disabled or beaten from the successful discharge of his duty.

The next rule read by the chief of detectives was that referring to the use of pistols by policemen. The rule was read very carefully and the men paid strict attention to it. Captain Wright told them that great care should be exercised in shooting at criminals and that it should not be done except in extraordinary cases. He said that he doubted if a policeman would be justified in shooting at a burglar who had broken into a house and was endeavoring to escape. For offenders of less consequence pistols certainly should not be used.

The Pistol Use Rule.

The rule of the department on the subject says that a policeman should never draw or attempt to use his pistol except in extraordinary cases, such as in the actual defense of his own or another's life; when attacked with a deadly weapon or in active pursuit of escaping criminals, charged with great crimes, a murder, robbery, arson, etc. The rule says that a policeman should be justified in shooting at a burglar who had broken into a house and was endeavoring to escape. For offenders of less consequence pistols certainly should not be used.

Will Not Tolerate It. Chairman Johnson said yesterday that it had been brought to his attention that there had been more or less shooting at fleeing criminals. He wanted it understood that reckless shooting by policemen would not be tolerated in future and that every officer would be held strictly responsible for a violation of the rules of the department and the state laws on the subject.

The chairman declined to be interviewed on the shooting of the negro James Dean by Patrol

April 22--sat, sun, wed. May. -----

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Are said to be as good as money. In point of value they really are, and though not quite as useful, they are much more ornamental and nicer to look at. The purchase of these gems is a most satisfactory way of investing money, for they not only give constant pleasure to the wearer, but rarely depreciate in value. We have a rare collection of gems of the first water, at all prices, according to size, and will be pleased to quote prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street.

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NOT POSTAL CARDS

Uncle Sam Has Been Greatly Annoyed by Souvenirs of the Exposition.

1 CENT NOT ENOUGH POSTAGE

Every Souvenir Card Must Have a Two-Cent Stamp on It Else It Becomes a Dead Letter.

One of the most prolific sources of annoyance to the government, since the opening of the exposition, has been the enormous quantity of postal cards, purporting to be souvenirs of the exposition, which have daily flooded the outgoing mails.

These postal cards have not only disturbed the economy of Uncle Sam but they have played sad havoc with the business of correspondents.

Many parties who have written on these postal cards have wondered why no answers have been received from them. The explanation is simple enough; most of them have failed to reach their destination.

Thousands of these postal cards have been sold on the exposition grounds and elsewhere. They are beautiful specimens of artistic work and each is embellished with a picture of one of the exposition buildings. The appearance of the card is similar to that of an ordinary postal card, but the difference is very easily noted by the supposition that a single one-cent stamp will carry the postal to the proper destination.

"The cards have wrought a great deal of mischief," said one of the officials yesterday afternoon, "and every mail that goes out adds fresh complications. It is true a common ordinary postal card only costs one cent, but that does not give any one the right to put a one-cent stamp on any kind of postcard and call it a postal card. The government claims the sole right to manufacture postal cards and this privilege is accorded to no one else. If a two-cent stamp is put on the souvenir cards they will go all right, but a one-cent stamp is not enough to carry them."

Thousands Have Been Sold. Since the opening of the exposition thousands of these postal cards have been sold, and every visitor who comes to Atlanta seems to fall into the trap—if it may be called, since no real fraud is perpetrated. Between the 18th day of last month and the 1st of October 18,346 souvenir postal cards found their way into the postoffice. Two-thirds of this number have been sent to the dead letter office in Washington, on account of the refusal of parties to pay the additional postage and for other reasons.

The red and white month shows scarcely a diminution. Since the 1st of October 13,371 souvenir cards bearing one-cent stamps have been received and the great majority of these have traveled the dejected route to Washington. Unless the sending of these postal cards is stopped it will operate to the injury of the exposition as well as to the parties more directly interested.

The cards are perfectly good as souvenirs and very ornamental, but in order to be used by letter writers they must bear a two-cent stamp and be treated as any other ordinary piece of postcard.

A half wine glass of Angostura Bitters before meals will restore the appetite. Manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

English Bulldog Tactics Unpopular Among Georgia's Citizens.

The enormous business in cut rate railroad tickets being now carried on by the Atlanta Ticket Agency, 41 Wall street, opposite the Atlanta Union depot, is substantial evidence that the bulldog tactics of the English owners of one of Georgia's railroads are not in the interest of American citizens who like to travel cheaply. Tactics of a railroad company trying to brand people as thieves and robbers, who ride on brokers' tickets only drives independent citizens to patronizing other routes.

The supreme court of Georgia has established the right of property in the ownership of unused railroad tickets. The supreme court of Georgia has established the right of property in the ownership of unused railroad tickets. The supreme court of Georgia has established the right of property in the ownership of unused railroad tickets.

The Phoenix Wheel. Over 8,000 people on the Phoenix Wheel on Liberty hill day and every one enjoyed the Phoenix Wheel, the most instructive and popular amusement on the Midway.

Railroads Give Passes Away for advertising, we pay cash for ours and sell first-class railroad tickets to all points at the very lowest rates, which are guaranteed by them and us.

MAYNARD'S TICKET AGENCY, 7 North Pryor Street.

Second-Hand School Books At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. Sep 1-10.

New Crop New Orleans molasses just received at J. H. GLENN'S, 90 Whitehall St. oct10-31.

George Latham, Lawyer, Will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton, Clayton, Campbell, Carroll, Coweta, Douglas and DeKalb counties; also, in the Supreme Court and the United States District and Circuit Courts. Room 10, Temple Court. Atlanta, Ga. sep15-1m

PERSONAL. C. J. Daniel, wallpaper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street and for samples.

Old and New School Books Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-10.

MEETINGS. Notice of Stockholders' Meeting. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 15, 1895, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., central time.

The transfer of stock will be closed until November 15th.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary. F. H. HOYLE, Agent. oct11 to nov15

EXPOSITION TRAINS. FAST AND FREQUENT. VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY. FARE 10 CENTS—ADULTS. 5 CENTS CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 15 YEARS.

TRAIN LEAVES OPPOSITE EAST END UNION DEPOT EVERY FEW MINUTES FOR EXPOSITION GROUNDS DIRECT. TIME 7 MINUTES. SEATS FOR ALL.

October 10, 1895.

EXPOSITION TRAINS. FAST AND FREQUENT. VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY. FARE 10 CENTS—ADULTS. 5 CENTS CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 15 YEARS.

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General Southern Agent
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More Canned Goods Go For A Dollar Than Anywhere Else in Town.



That is at our store, you know. Oh, we do surprising things at our store, we do. We sell 20 pounds raisins for \$1.20; cans choice tomatoes for \$1.10; 3-pound cans extra pie peaches for \$1.10; and feel glad of it. We sell 20 pounds of granulated sugar for \$1. We do not feel so glad about that. We are glad to offer you new crop N. O. molasses at 10¢ per gallon. We sell sugar-cured ham, and the largest stock of fine goods in Atlanta at bottom cash prices.

J. H. GLENN, 90 Whitehall St.

Railroad Commission of Georgia

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman, ALLEN FORT, Commissioners, G. GUNNY JORDAN, J. D. MASSEY, Secretary.

ATLANTA, GA., October 8, 1895.

Circular No. 252.

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO COMMISSIONERS' TARIFFS.

FREIGHT.

The following named companies are hereby allowed to charge for the transportation of freight no more than as follows:

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, the Oconee and Western Railroad Company, the Albany and Northern Railway Company, the Chickamauga and Durham Railroad Company, the Chattanooga Southern Railway Company and the E. E. Foy Manufacturing Company—

On classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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